

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.
BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1895.

The New City Code.

The city ordinances, revised and codified up to date by Alexander Coke, Esq., under an agreement with the City Council, have been printed for the information of the Council and heads of departments, and should be adopted at an early day.

For years past the city ordinances have been in a state of confusion, in consequence of the numerous new ones adopted and old ones amended since the last codification was printed. To remedy this evil and to harmonize and perfect our city laws as far as practicable, Mr. Coke was employed, and he has given to his work a great deal of patient labor and professional skill. His work is now ready to be passed upon by the City Council, and we earnestly trust that the Council will act upon it promptly and review the codification with all of the intelligence and care that the vast importance of the subject demands.

When the City Council has adopted the new code it will be easy for any citizen to inform himself as to what the law now is on any given question. At present all that one can do to inform himself is to take the old volume of ordinances and consult it and then go to Clerk August and get from him information as to what changes have been made in recent years. The new codification will obviate all these difficulties. And while we have no doubt that Mr. Coke has done his work well, we would have the City Council do its duty equally well, and review the volume with patient attention, so that if any error exists it may be eliminated.

Our people cannot have the happiness of knowing that provision for a board of finance will be incorporated into the new city code. No; that requires an amendment to the city charter. But if our business-men and tax-payers generally are really in earnest when they say that they would like to have our fiscal affairs managed better, they will petition the General Assembly for suitable legislation. If this board were created and charged with making recommendations as to raising revenue, as well as supervising the book-keeping methods of the various departments, it would become the most profitable bureau of our City Government. It would not take away from the City Council its constitutional prerogatives of levying taxes and making expenditures, but it could be trusted to expose many unbusiness-like methods that now prevail, and suggest many plans, now unthought of, for increasing our revenue.

However, the present duty of the City Council has to do with the new code, and we hope that it will proceed to legislate without delay.

Here an Internationalist.
In his opening speech at Chicago Mr. Horr, the sound-money representative, came out for international free-coinage. He said:

"I am not here as an opponent of bi-metallicism. I believe in the use of gold and silver as money to the fullest extent that can be done on sound business principles. I have always entertained the hope that the business-men of the world would yet come together in international convention, and agree upon some basis whereby gold and silver can be both used as the money of final settlement among the people of the entire world. I am very clear in my idea that until some such arrangement has been made it would be simply silly for this nation to adopt a system of the free coinage of silver upon the old ratio, a ratio which all the civilized nations of the world have long since discarded."

As we have said heretofore, international free-coinage will lead to a universal currency.

Civil-Pension List.
Referring to the President's new order modifying Rule V of the civil-service rules so as to limit greatly the number of promotions in the classified-customs districts except after appropriate examination, the public may be excused for asking what the President would do with a subordinate official who should take the stump as Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury recently took it and make speeches day after day in advocacy of the gold-standard views of the President? Is sauce for the goose sauce for the gander? Whenever we read a new civil-service rule we see in the distance a new addition to the civil-pension list. A host of such pensioners will result from any law providing that persons now holding the government offices shall not be removed therefrom.

A Kentucky Lynching.
The latest lynching in Kentucky occurred in Winchester on the 15th. The victim was Robert Haggard (colored), who was under arrest charged with "the freedman's crime."

Excitement in the county ran so high that the Sheriff called out a military company, and thirty of its members were actually on duty at the jail in the town when the lynchers, at 12:30 A. M., arrived.

The lynchers were led by Captain John R. Jones, who served in the Confederate army under General Morgan. Whether the soldiers were in sympathy with the lynchers, or were overawed by superior numbers, does not appear in any account that we have seen, but it is everywhere stated that they surrendered their prisoners without firing a shot.

The prisoner was hanged to a bridge, and then the lynchers quietly dispersed. In this case we undertake to say that there was no great fear that there would be any miscarriage of justice, either through the errors of the judge or jury. No, it was probably not for that reason that the people determined to execute unofficial justice, but rather that the poor young lady who had been outraged should not be compelled to come into court and take the chances of having to undergo the torture of a cross-examination, as was the sad experience of a lady victim at Manassas a year or two ago.

We should like to see influential and intelligent colored men of the South organize to suppress the crime that is so discreditable to their race and so fruitful of lynchings. If they could be instrumental in the suppression of this particular crime they could have the assurance that lynch law would soon become obsolete. In no other way that we can think of can worthy colored men benefit their race so greatly as by praying and preaching, working, and organizing against this crime—a crime which, in many parts of the South, keeps the two races embittered with each other, and which justifies lynch law as no other offense against the law does. Yes; if our colored friends will but help to put an end to this crime, they may well hope to see lynch law in all of its forms disappear in the course of a few years.

The verdict in the Farrall case in Charles county, Md., causes little surprise in that State. If Mrs. Farrall did really kill her husband the State failed to prove that fact. It is quite generally conceded that the jury only did its duty in giving the prisoner the benefit of a doubt of somewhat large proportions. The charge against Mrs. Farrall was that she poisoned her husband with strychnine; but the State was never able to prove the corpus delicti. We learn from the Baltimore Sun that Senator Carrio, a physician in good standing in Charles county, and known to the jury as such, who attended Frederick Farrall and was present at the death-bed, testified that in his opinion the man did not die of poison, but from disease of the kidneys. To controvert this theory the State brought scientific experts, who swore that in their opinion the symptoms as described by Dr. Carrio were the symptoms of strychnine poisoning, and they further testified that they had dissected the body and had found the poison in the vital organs. Then came another expert and deposed that these experts were probably wrong; that their methods in finding the poison were unreliable; that there was no certainty that the substance obtained was strychnine, and that the symptoms were not those of strychnine poisoning. And so this left the State's case to stand upon a few incriminating circumstances and the testimony of some half dozen other witnesses, that utterly failed to impress the guilt of the woman or any motive for the crime upon the jury. Hence, the jury very properly found a verdict of not guilty.

Georgia papers state that Third-Vice-President Baldwin, of the Southern railway system, has issued a circular against nepotism in the service of the company. Mr. Baldwin's order is that the various heads of departments of the Southern system who have relatives under them and in their departments must either transfer them to other departments or discharge them. It has not been ascertained if this order is to apply to lines like the Georgia Southern and Florida, which is controlled by the Southern but is operated as an independent line. If it is to apply to all roads controlled by the Southern, then the Georgia Southern will come under it, and in time, also, the Central.

The Richmond Dispatch is sure that there are a good many Democrats who "hardly know whether they are for or against the administration." It would be such a help to these befogged Democrats if some one would invent a comfortable straddle that would enable them to stand on the platform and yet be on either side of the silver question, or on neither side, as they choose. The Dispatch evidently regards the platform of 1892 as a failure in this regard—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Undoubtedly the silver plank in the Democratic national platform of 1892 was double-faced. It was interpreted to mean one thing in Wall Street, and another thing in the South and West. Let us have no more such trifling with the people.

Since the Legislature of Maryland established the whipping-post in that State for wife-beaters, four husbands have been lashed for brutally assaulting their wives. One of those whipped was colored, and the other three were white. The act was passed at the session of 1882, and the last whipping done was in 1889. But, as we stated yesterday, some Maryland husbands have already hired other men to beat their (the husbands') wives for them. In this way the husbands escape the whipping-post, while the men they employ can only be punished for assault.

Mark Twain would be a wealthy man to-day were it not for two business transactions. He invested \$500,000 in the Paige Compositor Manufacturing Company, which was one of the first companies to exploit a mechanical type-setting machine. The machine did not succeed. Mr. Clemens was induced to put his money into the concern because he knew James W. Paige, the inventor. The company died about 1883, and after that Webster & Co. ate up all that the humorist could earn.

A Washington correspondent of recent date says: "Two things connected with silver have excited more or less comment, aside from the August conference of silver Democrats called to meet in Washington. The first is the report that the world's supply of silver has been cornered by a European syndicate."—Charlotte (Va.) Gazette.

What a glorious thing it would be if silver could be cornered, and prospective silver legislation cease to vex the people. What would the demagogues (not the Democrats) do in that case?

A movement is on foot in Staunton to organize a joint stock company for the purpose of purchasing and continuing the publication of the Staunton Spectator, which is offered for sale because of the age and impaired vision of Mr. Maury, its owner and editor. Mr. Maury has edited the Spectator for more than thirty-five years.

The "get together" editor of the Democratic press is kept very busy these days.—Washington Post.

We are glad to hear it. We have done some work in that line ourselves.

Spelling Reform.
In the following short article the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph tells why what is called "spelling reform" can never be successful:

"Anything like a general reform on phonetic principles is unattainable. The English language is now spread over a large portion of the earth. It is used by perhaps a hundred and fifty millions of people, and general consent could not be obtained in favor of any particular system of reform. One great difficulty in the way of reform is that the millions of books already printed would become well-nigh useless to the next generation, or else two systems of spelling would have to be learned by each individual, thus greatly enhancing the difficulties of the situation. Another trouble is that there is no fixed standard of pronunciation. The phonetic spelling of any region, if in accord with the prevailing pronunciation, would differ from the phonetic spelling of another region, so that we should soon have dialects of English differing as widely as the dialects in the Chinese empire."

All possible question, it is said, of the ability of electric locomotive No. 1 of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to pull the heaviest trains through the Belt Line tunnel at Baltimore, was disposed of Tuesday, when, with twenty-six freight-cars, all laden to their utmost, and two large locomotives attached, the electric monster pulled through the tunnel, with not nearly all its power on. The load drawn was at least 2,500,000 pounds.

The Rev. Arthur Brooks, brother of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, and quite well known in this city, died on board the steamship Fulda on her recent passage from Southampton to New York. He possessed much of the eloquence which so distinguished his more widely-known brother.

We find that "one grand, sweet song," as used in Mr. Cleveland's recently-published letter, is a quotation from one of Charles Kingsley's verses. The only copyright that the President has on the expression is in its application to marital happiness.

The leaders of the warring Republican factions in New York City, it is said, are going to call on ex-President Harrison and ask him to suggest ways and means of harmony. Will he talk to them through his grandfather's hat?

It is just a swing of the pendulum in Britain from Liberalism to the other political extreme. The dear people of all lands are fickle.

The Chicago coinage debate seems to present the ratio of 16 parts of talk to 1 part of audience.

STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting—Encouraging Reports—Election of Officers.

HARRISONBURG, VA., July 17.—(Special.)—Harrisonburg is decorated and enlivened beyond anything in the previous history of the state, old town, in honor of the ninth annual convention of the Virginia State Firemen's Association, which met here to-day. The convention assembled this afternoon, the roll-call showing an attendance of 71 delegates, representing 22 volunteer fire companies of the State. The attendance of firemen, from the accredited delegates numbered nearly 60.

President John R. Saum called the convention to order, and after a few minutes of welcome made by Mayor J. M. Switzer, H. V. Strayer, and Colonel O. B. Keller. The response on behalf of the association was made by Mr. N. P. Kidd, of Danville.

A BIG MEMBERSHIP.

The secretary's report showed a full-paid membership of 1,000. The roll-call of five companies were added to the association and four companies cancelled their memberships. There were 100 members in the association, and the treasurer's report showed a comfortable balance in the treasury. The time for holding the annual convention was changed from the first Wednesday in June to the second Wednesday in July. After a spirited fight between the two sides, the convention of next year's convention, Hampton was chosen by a substantial majority.

WANT AN APPROPRIATION.

The Committee on Legislation favored a petition to the General Assembly for an annual appropriation of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 as a benefit fund for disabled firemen or the families of deceased firemen, to be charged on the duty of the fire department. The committee reported that the next year as follows: W. J. Weymouth, of Hampton, president; C. W. Cunningham, of Portsmouth, secretary; N. P. Reid, of Danville, treasurer; W. T. Robinson, of Portsmouth, was chosen as a delegate to the National Association of Fire Chiefs. The festivities to-morrow include a real race for a prize of \$5 in gold, a grand parade of uniforms, a fire drill, and a banquet at night.

Premature Lunenburg Citizen Dead.

HARRISONBURG, VA., July 17.—(Special.)—Captain Robert H. Branch, who resided one and a half miles from this place, died yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He had been in very poor health for several years. His death will be deeply felt by his many friends and relatives. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

To Dorothy.

(From the New York Weekly Witness.)
(By the Right Hon. W. G. Gladstone, to his wife, Dorothy.)
I know where there is honey in a jar,
I meet for a certain little friend of mine;
And, Dorothy, I know where daisies are,
That you wait small hands to inter-
twine.

A wreath for such a golden head as thine.
The thought that thou art coming makes all glad;
The house is bright with blossoms high set low,
And many a little lass and little lad
Expectantly are running to the door.
The fire within our hearts is all aglow.
The fire within our hearts is all aglow.

We want thee, child, to share in our dearest life.
On this high day, the holiest and best,
Because 'twas then, ere youth had taken flight,
Thy grandmother, of women loveliest,
Made me of men most honored and most right.

That naughty boy who led thee to suppose
He was thy sweetheart, has I grieve to tell,
Deceiv'd thee to pick the garden's choicest rose,
And tiddled with it to another belle.
Who does not treat him altogether well.
But mind not that, or let it teach thee this:
No love no love on any youthful rover
(All youths are rovers, I assure thee, miss).
No, if thou wouldst true constancy discover,
Thy grandpapa is perfect as a lover.

So come, thou playmate of my closing day.
The latest treasure life can offer me,
And with thy baby laughter make us gay.
Thy fresh young voice shall sing, my dear,
Songs that shall bid the feet of sorrow flee.

A Case in Point.
(Harper's Bazar.)
"Miss Harkaway," said Dolliner, "I suppose you have seen the statement in this week's Gazette that we are engaged to be married?"
"Yes," said she. "I saw it."
"Well, I wish you to know that I had nothing to do with it. I saw it, and I have written this letter of denial."
"Oh, I wouldn't," said he, "I said, 'no' to the use of the word 'no'."
"But it isn't true!"
"That's so, but it isn't impossible. Do you know that paper contains a great many valuable hints, and who has the time to read them?"

Dispatch's Fashion Hat.



Gown for a miss of white serge; over the blouse are straps of white broadened silk; cuffs of silk; five yards of double-width material.

MARRIAGE IN ROANOKE.

Mrs. Yallie Becomes the Bride of Mr. J. S. Green.

ROANOKE, VA., July 17.—(Special.)—Mr. James S. Green, of this city, and Miss Imogen Yallie, of Lynchburg, were married at 12:30 this afternoon at the residence of Mr. John Ott, on Mountain avenue. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. Meade, pastor of St. John's Episcopal church. Miss Josephine Ott was maid of honor, and Mr. Warren Welford acted in the capacity of best man. The wedding was a very quiet one, only a few relatives and friends being present. Mr. and Mrs. Green left on the 1:30 train this afternoon for a trip of ten days to Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and the groom's old home, in Pottsville, Pa.

Bumped All Three.

CHRISTIANBURG, VA., July 17.—(Special.)—Three negroes—Charles Flag, James Nowlin, and James Taliferro—went into the store of John Campbell (colored), at Ellington, this morning and called for some flour. While Nowlin and Taliferro were in a back room with Campbell, Flag stole \$125 from the money-drawer. The money was not missed for some time. Campbell and Flag made good his escape. The other two were arrested, but discharged for want of proof. Campbell, Northcross having obtained some information as to the direction Flag took, gave pursuit, and was fortunate enough to overtake and arrest him. The money was found on him. He was brought to this place, and on his examination before the justice of the peace, he was committed to jail. The telegraph was brought into use, and Nowlin was arrested at Radford and Taliferro at Ellington; so we now have three candidates for the "white house" in jail.



Dyspepsia, Indigestion

And distress in the stomach caused me intense agony. I lost flesh, strength and energy. I was so weak that I could not walk without my cane. My family and friends prevailed on me to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and now I am a well and strong man of 56 years. I owe my life to Hood's." W. T. SPENCER, Fort Mitchell, Virginia.

Hood's Pills

easy to buy, easy to take, easy to feel, easy to see.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1895.

We Intend To Prove

to you by to-day's special items and prices that our

Grand Rebuilding Sale

is really worth your attention. Yes, a visit every day will save you a lot of money. Ask your neighbor, he'll agree, he's been here perhaps. The fine class of goods that we are showing at such low prices is an evidence, and the retail profits saved in your pocket is a testimony. Be here by all means.

TO-DAY,

as we intend letting the public see what sort of a sale this is.

500 yards of 10 and 12c. Lawns to go at 5c. each yard.
Men's 50c. Unlaundered Shirts go at 25c. plain bosoms, all linen.
Men's 50c. Secured at 25c. to-day.
Men's 50c. Suspenders for 15c. to-day.
Men's 50c. Sweaters for 15c. to-day.
Men's 50c. Socks for 15c. to-day.

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A REGULAR HARVEST-TIME FOR RETAIL BUYERS.

Turn where you will in

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

and a midsummer harvest of unusual values greets you. Prices now are the lowest of the year, and prudent people are gathering. To-day will be sold some of the week's best offerings.

MEN'S HOSIERY.—Most folks know Hosiery selling in the People's Store is a big part of this business. At different times marvelous values have been offered, but to-day's prices have never been equalled.

MEN'S SLACKS.—Black Half-Hose, full regular, 7c. a lot of 6 pairs. Men's Russel and Tan Half-Hose, fast dye, full regular made, 7c. a box of 6 pairs.

MEN'S BROWN BALBRIGGAN HALF-HOSE, full regular, 7c. a box of 6 pairs. **MEN'S SILK SLACKS.**—A very handsome variety. Annual 7c. kind, soft negligee, 2c. to-day.

White Goods are in the lead of low prices to-day.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Some specials for to-day. 69 and 75c. goods, Cambric and Muslin, nicely trimmed, full sleeve, 48c. each.

Ladies' Cambric and Muslin Drawers, trimmed in embroidery, 39 and 50c. kind for 25c.

Ladies' Muslin Tucked Drawers, well made, 15c. a pair.

SHIRT-WAISTS.—The Great Closing Sale begins in earnest here to-day.

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Waists are \$1 now.

\$1 Waists for 75c. 69 and 75c. kind for 50c.

BLACK GOODS are holding strong inducements for you to-day.

ALL-Wool French Baliste, usual 25c. kind, 16c. a yard.

Black Figured Mohairs, the usual 50c. kind, are 25c. to-day.

Striped and Checked, Priestley's, Scotch 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c. to-day.

REAL FRENCH ORGANZIES, the kind everybody chooses, 12 1/2 to 15c. for exquisite designs, 16 1/2 to 20c. a yard to-day.

WASH FABRICS.—Some great price hints for to-day.

Real French Gauze Zephyrs, 5c. a yard. **Linon Jaconet,** 5c. a yard.

Figured Mouchoir Organdies, 5c. a yard. **Satin-Finished Piques,** 5c. a yard.

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